WASHINGTON.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT WAITING FOR GEORGIA.

Troops for Tennessee-Our Relations

with Hayit, &c.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, March 13.

It is now stated that the President will not returned a verdict of wilful murder. proclaim the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment until Georgia is regularly restored. The Democrats of the Senate are in accord with neither the Bullock nor Bryant party, and their action on Bingham's amendment is somewhat doubtful, unless Georgia Democrats, who, they say, have kept aloof, take some action in the matter. The fate of the amendment is doubtful, unless Democratic senators vote for the bill as it came from the House. It will be remembered that the Democrats of the House voted for the amendment, but they en masse voted against the Georgia bill as amended, and the Democrats of the Senate seem inclined to vote the same way unless supported by some positive demonstration

from the Georgia Democrats. Troops will be sent to Tennessee to aid the revenue officers in the enforcement of the

The Secretary of the Treasury has allowed to be protested some of the unendorsed Texas indemnity bonds, holding that, according to the principle decided in the case of Texas vs White & Chiles, they are not negotiable, and

will be paid only to Texas. Dispatches from Admiral Poor mention his arrival, in the flag-ship Severn, at Port au Prince, on February 9. Had an interview with the Provisional President and Cabinet. of Hayti, and explained that pending present negotiations between the United States and San Domingo, this government would protect Dominicans against any hostile power. The Haytien authorities hoped friendly relations between the United States and Hayti would not be interrupted, and while aware of their weakness, knew their rights and would protect them to the best of their ability, and that they must be allowed to be judges of their own policy. Poor heard, unofficially, that the authorities were displeased with what they considered the menacing attitude of the United States. Rumors, which proved unfounded, of a collision between a United States and a Haytien war vessel had been in circulation. The United States iron-clad Dictator was also at Port au Prince.

Rome and the Catholic Powers. ROME, March 10.

The reply of the Pontifical Court to the last dispatch of the Count Daru has been forwarded to Paris. It contests in emphatic terms the demand of the French Government to be represerted in the Œcumenical Council. The Apostol ic Nuncio to the French Court is charged at the same time to give assurances that a representative of France will be received with all the consideration due that power. VIENNA, March 11.

cently forwarded to Rome by Baron Von Beust was most emphatic in tone, and that the analysis of it made recently by the London Times does it no justice. London, March 12.

The Vienna journals claim that the note re-

The journals consider the French note to Rome a diplomatic error, into which Olivier was led by following the advice of Jules

Paris Items.

PARIS, March 12. The Radical journals of this city attack Jules Favre bitterly for having promised his aid to

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, and her husband. Don Francisco de Assis, have agreed to submit their differences to arbitration. The tribunal will be composed of five persons, one of whom will be Jules Favre.

Duel in Madrid-Prince Enrique de Bourbon Killed. MADRID, March 13.

A duel took place this morning between the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Enrique de Bourbon, in which the latter was killed. The seconds of the Duke were Generals Cordovas and Alaminor. Senor Rubio and another. (name unknown,) both Republican deputies in the Cortes, acted in behalf of the Prince. The affair has created much excitement.

SPANISH REPORTS FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, March 12. The insurgents under Arrendondez, who are lingering in the neighborhood of Guines, came from Siguanea, whence they were daiven by the troops. Their number is now reduced to 75. They are completely surrounded and cannot escape. Of the original band 36 have been killed since they entered the Guines ju

Dispatches from General Lundo report that General Reloff has been driven from the jurisdiction of Villa Clara, and is now in the city of Remedios. During the retreat the rebel general lost his correspondence, which contains much important information. It discloses the fact that the Insurgent Generals Huslado, Devalle, Saloine, Hernandez and others are forming clubs of independence hostile to all pro jects of annexation to the United States. Devalle, in one of his letters, declares that annexation at the present moment would be an act of cowardice; denies that a change from the government of Spain to that of the United States would prove a benefit to Cuba, and asks what title Americans have to Cuban gratitude, and bitterly complains of the Washington authorities for preventing the sailing of reinforcements and cruisers for the Cubans, and for withholding arms and supplies which have been paid for. The correspondence throws no light on the question as to who now holds the chief command of the rebel forces. It shows that General Agromonte has resigned, while General Fredrico, of the cavalry, still holds his position in the army.

The Spanish steamer Pellavo recently sighted two schooners in Boham Channel, and as their decks were crowded with men in blue clothes she gave chase, but the schooners made for the Bahama banks, and the water being too shallow for the Pellayo, she gave up the pursuit and headed for Havana. When last seen the schooners were making for the Cuban coast. Admiral Malcompo has gone in search of them.

WAS IT THE CITY OF BOSTON?

NEW YORK, March 12. The steamship Smidt reports that while crippled and lying to, unable to make the least headway, off Azores, the captain saw a large three-masted steamer. It was a dark and stormy night, and he was unable to make her A MURDER IN COLUMBIA.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, March 13. At 8 o'clock this morning, two colored men, named Berry and Mason, had a difficulty in a drinking saloon on Washington street, during which Mason drew a pistol and shot Berry, Instantly killing him. The murderer attempt ed to escape, but was arrested." / inquest was held over the body of Berry, and the jury

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Samuel F. Wilson, of the New Orleans Picarone, is dead-aged 65.

Brevet Brigadier-General Morris L. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster-General United States army, died suddenly, in New Orleans, on Friday-aged 56.

A religious revival is progressing in Cincinnati, and over two thousand have been added to the churches.

Revenue officers at Fredericksburg, on Friday, seized 50,000 cigars and twenty barrels of whiskey, for alleged violation of revenue laws.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.

Latest Gossip from New York

The wail in Wall street at the sudden downfall of gold to its proper level, delights everybody except the greedy gold-gamblers. The excitement in the Gold Room from day to day amount of money changing hands is almost fabulous; on every side the wrangling and yelling of the "operators" is kept up uninterruptitself in the waters surrounding the central fountain in the room was shocked out of his usual tranquil propriety at the boisterous bellowing of the "bears," and was seen to leap from the water and utter a triumphal croak. The speculators see the throng and hear the noise-the confusion of tongues-but they can not, unless they are experts, tell how the market is going, though the transactions take place beneath their noses. The operators promenading about the room, holding whispered consultations as they meet friends, and exhibiting, privately, slips of tissue paper, which must have been valuable intelligence, would soon be seen in the ring, working like beavers at the gold market, while their friends would apparently assist in the movement. When the precious metal touched 114, on Tuesday, the tumult was of the most frantic order, giving the room all the appearance of a Pandemonium. Having vented their feelings of delight at the continued descent of gold, and growing He and John B. Hyde, a white man, reprerather exhausted, the price reacted and remained steady for some time. A little after noon the pressure to sell was again renewed, this city, and representative of Charleston and down went the price once more, finally touching 101. As soon as this quotation was reached the crowd indulged in wild demonstrations of joy. Cries of "Specie payments" and "Gold Room to be closed in twelve days." were heard throughout the room. Finally the excitement subsided, when the operators abandoned the field, and retired to their offices to reduce to intelligible shape the rude memorandums they had made during the day, calculate their gains or losses, and then go home "to sleep, perchance to dream" of the battle they must fight on the morrow. A New

York letter of Wednesday says: The excitement in the "Gold Room" was re-newed this morning, and kept up pretty much all day, to the neglect of most other business. The speculators and their agents are the most prominent actors on the stage, but among the spectators are so many of the merchants, that the Produce Exchange, the cotton market. and other great centres of regular trade, are comparatively deserted The Stock Exchange also may be said to be lying on its oars until the

excitement blows over. The universal feeling now, outside of the mere gold gamblers' circle, is that the sooner the premiums go to par the better. No possi-ble shrinkage in values resulting from that could be worse to endure than the existing un-certainty and the constant unsettling of prices. If the action of the treasury to-day, in accepting the market price, will contribute anything to that conclusion, Mr. Boutwell will have the thanks of all who are engaged in le-gitimate trade, and not in the Wall street

The export of breadstuffs has been brought to a dead halt, owing to the advance of freights and the decline in gold, while the home trade are purchasing only to supply im-mediate wants. And what is true of breadstuffs is true also of most other branches of

The restaurants and other retailers continue to advertise "specie in change," but as the premium they have to pay for the silver is usually added to the price of what they have to sell, the purchaser reaps but little benefit from

up-town dry goods dealers continue greatly perplexed. The course of the leading broadway merchant, in promptly accepting the situation, and marking down his retail prices to correspond with the decline to 110, is compelling smaller and weaker houses to go and do likewise, much against their inclina-tion; but, as the effect is to stimulate trade,

there is some offset to low prices.
In bleached shirting and sheetings (at wholesale) certain makes not only resist this down-ward tendency, but have advanced tall cent per yard. Printing cloths are dull, caused partly by the decline in cotton. The nominal partity by the accinic in cotton. The homman price for 64 standard is about 74 cents. Lead-ing makes of ginghams are cabled at 1a2 cents per yard lower. Lancasters, 17 cents; Cale-donia, 14 cents. The importers generally are inclined to force sales of foreign goods.

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS.

Real Estate Sales in South Carolina.

The following sales of real estate were made

on Monday last :

LANCASTER. Estate of M. B. Kirk, 215 acres, for \$250, J. M. Hagans purchaser; 142 acres for \$250. R. M. Kirk purchaser; 146 acres for \$600, J. H. Har-per purchaser. Estate of Jacob Fanderburk, 240 acres, for \$1100, Alvin Massey purchaser. MARLBORO'.

Two "acts of land, the property of Malcolm McRae, containing 168 acres, sold for \$425. One tract, containing 26 acres, the property of P. E. Odom, sold for \$65. In both these cases the homestead was claimed, but was set aside,

and sale was effected. ORANGEBURG. On Monday last, says the News, quite a busi-On Monday last, says the News, quite a business crowd was in town. There was a good representation of capitalists, and land sold well. Property around Orangeburg is certainly advancing in value. This is the truest sign of coming prosperity. Despite all drawbacks and difficulties, Orangeburg is rapidly attaining the position of the first inland town of the State. Property was sold as follows: Lands of Thomas A Ayson 196 nergs nurchesad by State. Property was sold as follows: Lands of Thomas A. Axson, 196 acres, purchased by C. B. Hutto, for \$480. Lands of Wm. Winningham, 120 acres, parchased by S. Dibble, for \$900. Lands of J. A. K. Holman, 150 acres, purchased by C. G. Inabinet for \$210; lands of estate of J. D. Collier, 422 acres, purchased by T. G. Shuler, for \$825; lot and dwelling in Orangeburg, residence of the late B. D. Clark, purchased by Lucusia S. Hall, for \$650. Lands purchased by Lucusia S. Hall, for \$650. Lands of D. R. Barton sold as follows: Tract 1, 331 acres, purchased by Dr. W. S. Murray, for \$500; tract 2, 245; acres, purchased by Dr. W. S. Murray, for \$500; tract 2, 245; acres, purchased by Dr. W. S. Murray, for \$3000; tract 3, 194 acres, purchased by Dr. W. S. Murray, for \$1000; tract 4, 430 acres, purchased by George Boliver, for \$1600; tract 5, 120 acres, purchased by T. C. Andrews, for \$1575. THE NEW REGIME.

County, and Julius Mayer, a colored man, and The Personnel of the General Assembly.

NUMBER VI.

EZEKIEL, FERITER, AND OTHERS. Philip E. Ezekiel is a mulatto, and represents Beaufort County. He seldom spoke and has no influence. John H. Feriter is a white man, a native of South Carolina, and represents Sumter County. At the beginning of the last session he was very moderate, but this did not satisfy his political friends, and the party whip was cracked over his head, resulting in his being brought up to the desired political bitterness. He is a revenue assessor, also county commissioner of Sumter unty. Simon Farr, a mulatto, and representative of Union County, may be very properly termed a useless member. Wm. H. H. Gray is an old black man, and represents Charleston County-by voting as DeLarge, Elllott & Co. desire him to do. John Gardner is a black man, represents Edgefield County, and for all the good he does his constituents, might as well stay at home. L. P. Guffin is a white man, represents Abbeville County, of which he is also a county commissioner. He has no influence. John G. Grant is a white man, and represents Chesterfield County. Æsop Goodson is a mulatto, and a representative of Richland County. The delegation of this county is under the control of Scott, Parker, Neagle & Co., and Æsop votes as he is told. Eben Hayes is an old uncleanly white man. He represents Marion County. He is known as the "Patriarch of is of the most turbulent nature, and the the House." The Marion Star "is informed, and has good reason to believe that poor old Eben Hayes, for the last twenty or thirty years a pretended minister of the Gospel," sold his edly. Even the solitary goldfish which disports vote on the Phosphate bill for the pitiful sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Hayes believes in a permanent session of the Legislature. Charles D. and James N. Hayne are two ignorant colored men, and representatives of Barnwell County. The former is post-

master at at Alken. HUMPHRIES, HENDERSON AND OTHERS. Barney Humphries is a black man who represents Chester County by sitting in his seat during the session, and regularly drawing his per dlem. Gelolliman is a white man, and representative of Danlington County. James Hatson is a black man, a representative of Newberry County, and like Holliman may be put upon the unserviceable list. James Henderson is a mulatto man, and represents Newberry County, but he lives in Columbia, fearing, as stated, to go home, as the courts are waiting to take cognizance of several offences which he is charged with committing. David Harris is a mulatto, a clergyman by profession, and a representative of Edgefield County. senting Greenville County, are useless members. Joseph H. Jenks, street inspector of County, is a native of the North, and was an officer in the United States army during the late war. He was frequently absent during the last session, but, when present, his vote was always recorded against the corrupt measures of the party. It is believed that the deteat of the Charleston Extension bill was in a great measure due to his efforts. D. J. J. Johnson, representative of Chesterfield County, is a black man. He seldom spoke. Henry Johnson, Samuel Johnson and Griffin Johnson. representatives respectively of the counties of Fairfield, Charleston and Laurens, are all colored men, with no influence whatever.

B. F. JACKSON is a native of the North, a white man, a clergyman, a surveyor by profession, and representative of Charleston County. He was a zealous advocate of the workingmen in his speeches, which however resulted in nothing that could be of service to them or to any one else. At the beginning of the session he had some influence, but none towards the close; then, in fact, he was looked upon even by the negroes as an object of contempt. The loss of this influence may be attributable to his action partly, but mainly to DeLarge's exposure in the House. During the session two of the Sisters of our Lady of Mercy were in Columbia seeking signatures to a petition to Congress for an appropriation/to rebuild their orphanhouse in this city, which was destroyed during the bombardment. The Senate passed a resolution requesting Congress to grant the appropriation. When the resolution came into the House it was referred to a committee of which Jackson was chairman. He did not report as soon as was desirable. and a resolution was passed instructing him to do so. When the day appointed for the report to be made arrived, DeLarge stated that he and Jackson had been in conversation with the Sisters relative to the resolution, and that Jackson had been rude to them, asserting that they were not entitled to the appropriation, and that Methodism was the only true religion, &c. Jackson denied the truth of DeLarge's statements, whereupon DeLarge asked Jackson if he had not stated what had been related by him, (De L.) and receiving a negative answer, exclaimed, "Great God, Annanias still lives." Jackson wilted under this, and had nothing further to say, and since then he has been known as "Annanias Jackson,"

JACOBS, JAMES, M'KINLAY AND OTHERS. Henry Jacobs is a black man, and represents Fairfield County. As a legislator, his services could be dispensed with. Burrell James, a mulatto, and representative of Sumter County, spoke frequently, was profuse in scriptural quotations, and had some influence. Henry James, a mulatto, and representative of Charleston County, was good for one vote. when duly instructed how to dispose of it. W. R. Jervay, another one of the representatives of Charleston County, is a colored man, and though a little better qualified for the duties of legislation than many of his colored associates, was about as useless as the most useless of them. His forte, as he thought, was in making amendments. After mixing up himself and the bill or resolution he was endeavoring to amend, he sat down, leaving the matter to be rearranged by some one else. J. H. Jones is an ignorant white man, and representative of Mariboro County. W. H. Jones is a colored man, a teacher, representative of Georgetown County. He was a great advocate of civil rights, and was known as "Civil Rights Jones." He is a pleasant speaker, uses very good language, and is an attentive legislator. Charles S. Kuh, representative of Beaufort County, is a white man, and was always found among the opponents of the corrupt measures of the last Legislature. Hutson J. Lomax is a mulatto, and representative of Abbeville County. He has great influence in his county, but none in the House. George Lee is a black man and a representative of Charleston County. He spoke frequently, but is a very poor speaker. He is frequently, but is a very poor speaker. He is an attentive member. S. J. Lee is a mulatto, and represented Edgefield. He is a teacher. As a legislator he may be rightly classed with the poorest. Jordan Lang, a representative of Darlington County, is a

Thrilling Account of the Disaster-Hov

the Survivors Escaped - A Terrible for leniency because O'Donovan Rossa has not

private letter from Surgeon James Suddards, of the Oneida, to his father, the Rev. William Suddards, dated Yokohama, January 31:

unfitted as he is for those of a legislator. M'INTYRE, MICKEY AND OTHERS. George F. McIntyre, a representative and school commissioner of Colleton County, is a small white man, and enjoys the reputation of having been the captain of the "Forty Thieves" organization. Thus far, he has made one speech, a very short one, simply asserting that if De Large meant that he was bought up with others of the school commissioners, he (DeL.) was a liar. McIntyre, who is a strong advocate of social equality, expects to be sent to the Senate from his-county in place of Hoyt. He frequently accompanied a young colored woman into the Senate and the House, and escorted her to a reception at Governor Scott's residence. He was seldom in his seat. Edward Mickey is a black man, and represents Charleston County. He is a clergyman by profession, and thoroughly useless as a legislator. Harry McDaniels is a black man, and represents Laurens County. Like Junius S. Mobley, a mulatto and representative of Union County, he is of no service as a legislator, but unlike Mobley, he has sense enough to be quiet. Mobley is known as the "troublesome man of the House." If any bill is brought up, in which dollars are mentioned, he at once moves that the further consideration of it be postponed for two days, in order that it may be looked into. As he is be lieved to be the "bugler" of the "Forty Thieves" organization, the object of the desire for postponement can be readily inferred. He is very obstinate, and will seldom obey the Speaker. F. F. Miller, a debased white man, and a rep resentative of Georgetown, is perhaps the most degraded man in the House, white or black. He was never known to speak, except to call for the "previous question" on the Phosphate bill. At the close of last session he visited several persons, offering to give fifty dollars to any one who would write him an address to his constiments. As there is in circulation printed address from him, it is to be presumed that he succeeded in having one written. At the special session his vote was considered worth one dollar, or five drinks. At the last session his market price was quoted at from five dollars, to a suit of clothes.

CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1870.

black man, and, like W. C. Morrison, another

colored man, and a representative of Beaufort

representative of Barnwell County, would be

of more service at the plough handle than as

a legislator. William McKinlay, a representa-

tive of Charleston County, and an alderman of

this city, is a mulatto. He endeavors to speak

frequently, but so wearies his hearers that

they will not listen to him, and get him seated

by calling the "previous question," or by seve-

ral of them in succession rising to a "question

of privilege." A visitor to the House will find

McKinlay asleep as often as he will find him

awake. W. J. McKinlay, a mulatto, is a rep-

resentative of Orangeburg County, and regis-

trar of mesne conveyance for Charleston

County, for the duties of which he is as utterly

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Sad Accident in Spartanburg. Early last week, Mr. Richard Mills left town tany hast week, Mr. Richard mins left town to go to his home, some twenty-live miles distant. When about two miles from town, his horse became fractious, and, being suddenly reined up, fe'll backwards on his rider. Mr. Mills was brought to town, and carried to the residence of Dr. Boyd, where he died on last Saturday morning. Saturday morning.

Runaways. The Columbia Phonix says: "Horse accidents are all the go. Last week, a fine horse, belonging to Colonel Patterson, killed himself by running against a post. Yesterday morning, as the circus band was passing, a horse, ing, as the circus band was passing, a norse attached to a buggy, belonging to Mr. Pelham became frightened, and ran into the open cel lar, corner of Main and Plain streets. The colored driver Jamped out, and escaped un-hurt. The horse was slightly cut, and the buggy somewhat injured. By-the-way, it would improve the appearance of the streets materially if these traps were enclosed.

Election. The election for intendant and wardens The election for intendant and wardens of Georgetown came off very quietly on Monday, very few white men taking any interest in the matter except those who were allied to the Union League party. There were no opposition candidates. The following is the result: R. O. Bush, intendant; C. J. Coe, W. K. Heston, S. R. Carr, T. D. McDowell, wardens.

Shreds of State News. All of the fire companies of Orangeburg were out on Wednesday afternoon last for parade and practice. The Elliotts performed some wonderful ladder performances.

J. C. Dalberry was arrested on Monday last, and put in Marlboro' jall for retailing liquor

from his wagon, contrary to recent act in rela-tion to sale of ardent spirits.

The weather in Bennettsville, for the past low days, has been cool and cloudy, and threatens another sleet or snow storm. Sleet tell a few days ago, and asted a few influtes. Fruit trees are apparently uninjured. The Town of Lancaster has been rechar-

Newberry has been made by act of Legislature a part of the seventh circuit, vice abbe-ville taken out. Newberry, Laurens and Spartanburg now form the seventh.

At an election for town officers for Laurens-ville, held 18th ult., the following were elect-ed to serve the ensuing year: Intendant—B. W. Ball. Wardens—J. P. Hunter, R. E. Rich-ardson, A. W. Kruse, W. P. Beard.

THE LOSS OF THE GOLDEN CITY

Sufferings of the Passengers.

Further details of the loss of the steamship Golden City, on the coast of Lower California,

are received. The fright of the passengers when it known that all hope of saving the ship had been abandoned was dreadful; women were calling for their husbands, children screaming calling for their husbands, children screaming for their mothers, and others praying God to save, them, in a manner beyond any adequate description. Presently the third mate came forward and began pulling the pile of life-preservers asunder. In less time than It takes to tell it, the heap was cleaned off to the floor. In the confusion such havoc ensued that more than half the coveted articles were rendered useless. When the fog cleared it was found that the ship was but half a mile from shore, and when it was finally determined to take to the boats, the first officer appealed to the male portion of the passengers to behave like men; to stand by him until the women and children were safely landed, threatening to shoot any one who atmitil the women and children were safely landed, threatening to shoot any one who attempted to get into the boats till that was fully accomplished. When they put off many feared they would meet with loss in the angry breakers that were roaring around them. Every danger, however, was soon overcome, and, with grateful hearts, the bulk of the passengers reached the shore. The boats landed their human freight without accident. The little raft, manned by the Chinese crew, was then put into service, and by 11 o'clock, four hours from the time she struck, the passengers were all landed. After struck, the passengers were all landed. After remaining ashore four days, all hope of rescue remaining ashore four days, an nope of rescue by any passing vessel was given up, and the sufferers commenced their weary journey to Santa Maria. The direct road to the point of deliverance was not definitely known, some supposing it to be over the point of the moun-tain, while others chose to go inland and around its base. Many walked barefoot in the hot sand, and their suffering from the piercing rays of the sun was intense. Nine perished rays of the sun was intense. Nine perish the first day; the march was resumed the next

-The Lord Chancellor advocated

ritory, except in time of war.

THE ONEIDA CATASTROPHE.

LETTER FROM SURGEON SUDDARDS.

The following are interesting extracts of a

We left Yokohama at 5 P. M. on the 24th At 6.45 we were run into by the Bombayon the starboard quarter, the whole of which was carried away. She struck us full with her carried away. She struck us full with ner sharp iron, and cut everything as with a chisel. The wheel, steering gear, spanker-boom, and raff and poop cabin were all carried away, and n fifteen minutes she sank in fourteen fath-

oms of water, and out of a personnel of twen-ty-five officers and one hundred and fifty men, nine officers and fifty-four men are left to tell the tale. The ward room dinner was just fin tive officer and requested to stay by us, but as far as I could judge they steamed away as fast as they could go. I walked aft on the quarter deck and saw that everything was smashed to pieces. I then looked over the quarter and saw the extent of the damage. I believed then that the ship would go down in two minutes, and rapfdly concluded that every one must look out for himself. As I realized the osition I noticed that the ward room boat position i horiced that the ward room boat, which hung at the port quarter, was manned by twelve or fourteen men. I jumped on the rail and asked if an officer was in the boat. The men said no, and seeing who I was they said: "Jump in doctor," and seizing hold of me, two or three of them dragged me into the boat. It at once took charge, ordering a man boat. I at once took charge, ordering a man at each full to lower when ordered. Having first cut all the fastenings with knives, we staid thus until within three or four minutes of the ship's going down. During this time the boatswain and two or three men got into the boat, making the whole number seventeen. the boat, making the whole number seventeen. We were still hanging at the davits when the ship began to roll in that peculiar way which precedes foundering, and the boat was dashed against the side of the ship, threatening to dash her in pieces. I looked on deck and saw no one abaft the mainmast, and gave orders to lower away and hang by the falls. Afterwards her fall got jammed and had to be cut with a knife. Had we been three minutes longer at the davits it would have been too late, as she went down like a shot after starting, and the suction would have carried our boat down with the wreck. I may mention here that when she suction would have carried our boat down white the wreck. I may mention here that when she was brought up to the Idabo she nearly sank alongside, and on examination it was found that seven pieces were broken on the starboard side, and one of the planks was knocked an inch out of place. This must have been done by the side of the ship, and convinces must have could not have saved any more in me that we could not have saved any more in our boat, as she would have filled and gone down with a heavier load. As the coxswain cut the fall, a junk was seen close by under sail. We started for her, intending to bring her alongside, if possible, and save life Buing under sail, however, and going free, she rapidly left us, and in about two or three minutes we gave it up; and turning to go back to the ship found that she had disappeared. We pulled to where we thought she had been; but seeing or hearing nothing, finally headed for the shore and landed about 8.30. I at once went up to a Jupanese house, engaged three guides, and started off for Yokohama, twentylive or thirty miles distant. We crossed five

mountains on the way, and had the most fa-tiguing tramp you can imagine. We arrived all safe, at four o'clock on the morning of the 25th, when I spread the news and sent down assistance to the wreck. The vessel was found yesterday, but no bodies as yet. The English consular court is investigating the matter. All the officers of the Bombay have been on examination. Our turn will come to-morrow. Mr. DeLong, the American Minister, is con-ducting the proceedings on our behalf. You will know the result by the next Pacific mail. due in San Francisco March 17th. I landed on shore in undress uniform, without a cap, and only saved my watch by having it on. I have been very much shattered by the occurrence and subsequent fatigue, but am now much better, and begin to feel like myself. All Yokohama has been extremely kind to the survivors. The feeling against the captain of the Bombay for not stopping is intense, and if the court attempts to whitewash him violence may be attempted. No vessel that has ever been in Eastern waters was so popular as the Oneida. Even the English officers say they would much rather the misfortune had hap-pened to their own vessels. Of twelve officers eating dinner at the time of the collision, I am

The Defence of the Bombay,

Arthur Wellesley Eyre, commander of the steamer Bombay, by which the United States corvette Oneida was run down, in his evidence at the British consulate at Yokohama, stated that he had been thirty-seven years at sea, twenty in command, and that on the evening of January 24 he saw the Oneida's lights ahead and took the usual precautions against colision, but that when about a hundred fee from the Oncida he observed her crossing his bows at the rate of fourteen knots; he stopped his engines, put the helm hard a starboard to clear her, but immediately thereafter the col-lision took place. He watched the Oncida for signals, but, seeing none, concluded that she was not much damaged, and, learning that his own ship was leaking, he kept on his course for fear that he might founder, and thus im-peril the lives of his passengers. He dis-tinctly asserts that he heard no guns. He closed by saying that his instructions were to nothing but to save life, and he did stop for nothing but to save life, and he did not think life was at risk in this case. The pilot told him that even if the ship was hurt, e need have no fear, as the splt was so near at hand that a ship could not go down.

MATTERS IN GEORGIA.

Clift, the Savannah postmaster, has asked en investigation into his conduct.
Silas Sheffield shot and killed Charles H. Vann, in Colquitt, Miller County, on Saturday

The Rome Southerner gives a rumor that Colonel T. W. Alexander has drawn a \$12,000 prize in a certain lottery.

The Georgia Medical Association will meet in Macon on the second Wednesday (13th) of

In a personal rencontre at Extonton, on Thesday last, T. G. Perryman was shot and instantly killed by Sandy Suther. Both were citizens of Putnam County. Work on the Selma, Rome an Dalton Rall-

road is being rapidly pushed ahead between that point and Dalton. Unless too much rain falls to interfere with the work, trains will run through by the first of June.

Mr. James Wilkins, an old resident of Americus, while passing along the street in his wagon or Wednesday, had one of his eyes put out by a shot from a flip—Alabama sling—

in the hands of a rude boy.

Last week a deliberate attempt was made to throw from the track the train on the Fort Gaines branch of the Southwestern Railroad.

A number of crossiles and pieces of timber were placed upon the rails, but fortunately discovered in time to prevent the catastrophe. One negro who has been arrested confesses the deed, and implicates others. STRENGTH OF THE MASONIC ORDER .- The

strength of the Masonic order in the United States and British Provinces, as set forth in the following statement, is said to be as nearly correct as can be obtained from the most authentic sources: Alabana, 10,423; Arkansas, 7676; British Columbia, 148; California, 8106; Canada, 2022; Colorada, 582; Connecticut, 12,784; Delaware, 722; District of Columbia, 783; District of Columbia, 783; Chapter 13, 167; Idaho, 225; Illiander 1878; Chapter 13, 167; Idaho, 225; Illiander 1878; Chapter 18, 167; Idaho, 225; Illiander 1878; Chapter 187 Porida, 1783; Georgia, 13.167; Idaho, 225; Illiois, 30,229; Indiana, 21,205; Iowa, 11,462 Kansas, 2645; Kentucky. 18,929 Louisiara, 6099 Kansas, 2645; Kentucky, 18,929 Louisiar, a, 6090; Maine, 14,120; Maryland, 4791; Massachusetts, 28,366; Michigan, 18,016; Minnesota, 5000; Mis-sissippi, 12,308; Missourl, 14,872; Montana, 355; Nebraska, 986; Nevada, 921; New Brunswick, 1312; New Hampshire, 6032; New Jersey, 7736; York, 74,079; North Carolina, 11,184; Nova New York, 74,073, 3071 Caronia, 11,134, 3072 Sootia, 880; Ohio, 20,225; Oregon, 2293; Penn-sylvania, 29,840; Rhode Island, 4253; South Carolina (estimated) 14,000; Tennessee, 16,969; Texas, 10,516; Vermont, 7024; Virginia, 8000; Washington, 348; West Virginia, 1590; Wis-consin, 7713. Total, 468,455.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

-Charles Dickens, by invitation, had an interview with the Queen on Thursday. It is said that the great novelist is to be knighted. -The British Home Secretary takes credit

been flogged in prison. -The propriety of the British bench was so outraged by the publication of Wales' letters to

Lady Mordaunt that there was talk of making it a case of contempt of court. -Much anxiety is expressed in Paris by the

friends of Rochefort, as it is rumored smallpox prevails in the prison in which he is confined, and he is now quite ill. -The Empress of Russia and the Baroness

Rothschild will be the leading contributors to the proposed international art exhibition to be held in London.

-Passenger rallways are becoming popular in London, where large meetings have recentthe tale. The ward room dinner was just fin-ished at the moment of the collision. It seemed to me as if the whole side of the ship was coming bodily in on the dinner table. We all rushed on deck immediately and everything was in the greatest confusion. As I stepped over the hatch combing I saw a large steamer just clearing us. She was halled by our execu-tive officer and requested to stay by us, but as 39,000,000, passengers in omnibuses, while in the same year the passenger railways in New York carried 78,000,000 persons with only 4380 horses.

Another Swedish nightingale follows in the wake of Jenny Lind and Miss Nillson. Mme. Tellepsen is just now winning applause in the best salons of Paris among the amateurs and connoisseurs in art. She was lately listened to with delight at the house of a rich Egyptian, M. Saka Rini, whose large and magnificent apartment would hardly hold the numerous and brilliant company invited to his musical fête. Egyptians are in high fashion now in Paris.

-The postponement of the Tuileries ball, some weeks since, is accounted for by the alleged discovery of a plot to assassinate the Emperor, which is thus told: In the Place du Carrouse enormous bonfires are kept up on ball nighter for the comfort of the servants, who are compelled to walt for hours together in the open air. Somemot the conspirators were to have obtained access by disguising themselves in liveries, and, at a given signal, they were to have set fire to the carriages by blazing brands plucked from the fires, while the horses were to have been frightened by the explosion of bombs. Nothing burns more quickly than a carriage, on account of the quantity of varnish with which it is coverednothing produces more confusion than the rushing about of terrified horses. The plotters calculated that all the servants about the place would flock to the courtyard to restore order, and in the melee it would be easy, they hoped for a dozen determined men, "disguised as gentlemen," to force their way up stairs and assassinate the Emperor.

-A letter from Rome, dated February 18, says: "On Tuesday, the crash of the 'usury banks' came in Naples. Either through suspicion that there might be some political intrigue at the bottom of the swindle, or because the promoters had neglected to bribe the authorities sufficiently, the fiscus came down on Ruffo, Scilla & Co., and insisted on examining their books, which showed that these individuals were practically robbing Peter to pay Paul, for of other assets they had none. Ruffo Scilla and their partners were put into prison, as was every other broker who could not prove a balance at his banker's equal at least, to the claims against his house. To give an idea of the violence of this curious epidemic, one case is given, of the keeper of an eating house who offers three meals per diem gratis to every person who would advance him one hundred francs during one month, with the repayment of the loan at he end of twenty-five days: The and radical press blames the interference of the government, at this late hour, with a system 'which would have died a natural death within a month, whereas now the stupid masses will accuse the authorities of murder.' The Conciliatore says: 'The mob threaten to attack the banks, and do not reflect that the bankers ask for nothing better than to be closed by the police or to be sacked by rioters; either would relieve them from a great embarrassment, and their chief desire is that the acts of violence may be perpetrated without delay.'

U. L. A.

A Row in the Radical Camp

The Georgetown Times gives the following account of a small sized Radical row: The last Monday night meeting of the Loya

League in this place is said to have been far from being in a spirit of unity, harmony and frater-nity; in fact, rumor has it, that discord reigned triumphant, and that terms of speech more profane, vernacular and forcible than polite and compilmentary, were freely exchanged and interchanged between the man and broth-er. A new convert from whose eyes the scales of a forty years Democracy have very lately fallen in a most miraculous manner, and whose repentance "between the porch and the altar" of extreme Radicalism seems to have given satisfactory evidence of the genuineness of his sudden conversion, had the honor of presiding on this occasion of brotherly love. But whether it arose from the ignorance of the venerable convert of parliamentary law; or from a sensitive delicacy on his part on his first appearance in his new capacity, and in his new character, to exercise the full powers of the chair; or whether the members had partaken too freely of crackers and choese just before the meeting was called to order; or whether there was dissatis action at the divisions of the public plunder; or whether all these combined contributed to the results, one thing is cerin a most miraculous manner, and whose repencontributed to the results, one thing is cercontributed to the results, one thing is cer-tain, that the chairman failed to preserve that order which learned parliamentarians deem essential to the proper conduct of deliberative assemblies, although he used on the occasion, as a garil, a key to a Federal office to bring

the unruly meeting to order.

The meeting was called by "James A. Bowley, representative," for the purpose, we have heard, of giving to his constituents an account of the course he had pursued on the various important measures which had come up in the largicity of the consideration and action during the second desired action and action during the second desired action during the second desired action during the second desired during the second during the second desired during the second during the second desired during the second during the second desired during the second d Legislature for consideration and action ing the session which terminated on the first nstant. He attempted to address the meeting, but was so frequently interrupted by his hearers that he had to desist, and the meeting adjourned in confusion and disorder. Why he was not permitted to speak is unaccountable to us, for he is civil and sensible, and it was very natural for him to suppose that his constituents would be interested in hearing him give an account of how he discharged his duties as one of their representatives. There is to be another meeting this evening, when it is likely that the public will be informed of the of the discourteous conduct of Monday

night's meeting towards one of the representa-tives of the county.

We had almost forgotten to mention that on the morning after the meeting two members of the League, one white and one colored, got into a dispute as to some matters that he pened at the meeting, which resulted in a fight, in which the white man is said to have had his mug broken and was otherwise badly walloped. Keep the peace, gentlemen, for President Grant says, "Let us have peace."

A GREAT GAME OF BILLIARDS .- The full par ticulars of the great billiard match for the championship of the world and the diamond cue, between Rudolphe and Deery, in San Francisco, have been received. The game was witnessed by nearly four thousand people, and the betting at the commencement was against Rudolphe. In his third inning, the Chicagoan

(Rudolphe) succeeded in making a run of 114 and from that time to the end of the contest the caution displayed by both players was especially noticeable, neither man appearing to care to take any risks. At the eighth into care to take any risks. At the eighth inning the game stood: Rudolphe, 245; Deery,
45. The latter was playing wretchedly, while
his opponent held steadily along, giving but
little attention to anything that was go'le on
except the game. When the game was called,
at the twentieth inning, it stood 441 to 196,
Deery behind. In the succeeding inning, however, Deery contrived to get the
spheres into a magnificent position, and sesecured a fine run of 235, leaving him but ten
points behind. In consequence of the din
kept up by a large crowd of roughs, Rudolphe
grew nervous, and lost some easy shots, giving
his opponent an opportunity on the twentysecond inning to count to the tune of 228,
which gave him the lead of 604 to 466. At
midnight the score showed Deery nearly 369 midnight the score showed Deery nearly 369 points ahead. The disturbance soon after be-came so great that Rudolphe refused to play unless he was assured protection; peace havunless he was assured protection; peace having been restored, he commenced again, and, by delicate "nursing" and wonderful masse shots, stopped not until he had made a magnificent run of 276. The excitement was now most intense, and Rudolphe's play to the closing inning immense, being declared the winner of the game, money, and diamond cue by a score of 1500 to 1327, having made runs of 114, 276, 111 and 126, besides several over 50.

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